THIS EVENING-THE LONG STRIKE Mr. Charles Wiesd.

NEW YORK THEATER.

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THIS EVENING - MERCHANT OF VENICE. Mr. Cards

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THIS EVENING-E10,000, Mr. Frederick Robinson, Mr. John Clinder, Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. Walleting Hearings, Mrs. Vernon. THE EVENING BUDWORTH'S MINSTRELS. A TRIP TO THIS EVENING-PANTOMINE OF JACK AND GILL WITH TWO POPULAR PIECES.

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NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
SEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE ARTISTS FUND
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it is the most reliable of all sef-quarts against sickness. Throughout
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TRUSSES, ELASTIC STOCKINGS, SUSPENSORY BAND-ages, Suppostant. Sc. -- Marke & Co.'s Radical Cure Trues Office only as No. 2 Veney st. Lady attendant.

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THE HOLIDAYS. RICH DISNER AND THE SERVICE PARIS CLOCKS AND STATUARY

Coppus. -The administration of Medicinal preducathat in the form of a larrage is of all majors the most eligible and conveolett more esperially as regards a Comm Reason. Basews Baserwike Troction or Coopt Lerence, slay critation which to nm, and Consumplify and Asthronic complaints.

BEAUTIFUL TEFTH, SWARE BERATH!!
The perfection in Boulat Chee being. It concludes the properties of good Bendfide about. From 2 and 20 that
Great & Son, No. 2 Children, and sond by all Droughts. Willicox & Girms's Shwing-Machine, —" Its seam the like to right on the lack with "-1" Jodge Beckma" at the Grand Trial" Fond for samples of bate schole. No. 506 Broadway. POLICAR & SON, No. 60'z Broadway, New-York, near Fourthee, Mingascusine Pipe Manuscromaga iros ent to order, repaired and grounded.

New-York Daily Tribune.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1866.

TO ADVERTISERS. We will thank our advertising customers to hand in heir Advertisements at a early in hour is possible. If received after o'clock they cannot be considered noder their proper weads.

To On the second page to-day will be found reports of the examination of the east of the Rev. Mr. Williams, of the examination of the case of the Roy. Mr. Williams, of the Coroner's investigation into the First-are, homicide, and of the meeting of the Bourd of Education, the Gourt Reports, and the Markets. The natures of new publica-tions, containing a review of Stille's History of the Uni-ted States Senitary Commission, and Boston Literary Items, appear on the sixth page.

According to the official count, Iows gave 26,000 Republican majority. In no instance have the candidates for Congress failed to receive less than 4,000 majority. In general, the victory in the State has passed all Eastern expectation.

The Colored Men's League of Indiana urge their brethren to join the Impartial Suffrage League of the United States, of which the Governor of Mussachu setts is President. By means of this combination a successful legal agitation of colored men's rights is ardently hoped for.

While charges against Controller Brennan are pendng before the Governor's Commission, the Citizens Association deem it proper not to reply at length to the Controller's recent letter. A brief note published to-day merely denies that the Association suppressed any report of the examination of the Controller's

So much of the Pacific Railroad enterprise is completed that trains are now running regularly to within 275 miles of Denver. The people of Colorado have great reason to rejoice. The embryo State boasts unusual prosperity in its mines and industry, and will soon be quite ready to accept any other good

The Radical candidate for Congress in the IXth Missouri District proposes to contest the election of Gen. Sweitzer. This increases the number of contests for seats in Congress to nine, the contestants in all cases being Radical. Out of this number there is certainly reason and right for the gain of a few more representatives on the side of freedom and progress.

In the speech of Commissioner Abbo, at the Pico nen's Banquet yesterday, some gratifying facts were rought again to notice in vindication of a sober method of putting out fires. During twelve months | dition" will continue. We think we may answer past there have been over two hundred fires dis- that it will last as long as the refusal of covered and extinguished by individual companies or the Rebel States to meet in a proper atili alarms. Property-owners have been saved in spirit the advances of the Government this way half a million of dollars.

The Gwin correspondence we publish elsewhere this morning will be read with interest. It fully expeses the scheming of the distinguished "Duke" in the cele brated colonization project, which, according to the ideas and sanguine hopes of the ex-Senator and ex-Rebel, was to prove the "salvation" of Maximilian's empire. Pity that so enlightened a "policy," so splendid and promising a speculation, should have the South has suffered, but it is too late to represent met with such signal and grievous misearriage!

contested, the IXth District of Illinois will probably be added. In Schuyler County, which was officially eported to have given a Democratic majority of 232, the Registry law, it is said, was utterly ignored on election day, and hundreds of illegal votes were cast. Should these reports prove true, and the vote of Schuyler be thrown out, Gen. Lippencott, the Republican candidate, would have a majority of 44 in the

The Citizens' Association have nominated for Alderman in the XVth District, Twenty-first Ward of the City, Christopher Pullman, well-known as the honest and earnest Councilman who contested so successfully the power of a corrupt body of our City rulers to throw a million of its money into the bottomless pockets of its robbers. There will be no nomination more worthy of popularity; and the friends of good municipal, government should combine to seenre his

A Convention of Life Insurance Companies of this and other cities, held here yesterday, had in consideration a subject of high import to men of business. We are glad that the proposition to nationalize the Insurance interest took shape at last in a resolution favoring a National Chamber of Life Insurance, instead of a Government Bureau for that purpose. A uniform plan of valuation in insurance is greatly desirable, and this can be done much more speedily and effectually by the voluntary association of companies than otherwise. There are many bureaus of larger need and advantage to the country than one of Insurance, and it must be clear to men who deal in money that we cannot afford just now the luxury of a more diverse and costly system than we have.

GOVERNOR WORTH'S MESSAGE.

The Constitutional Amendment is unanimously rejected by the Southern States. The Legislatures of Texas, Georgia, and Alabama, and the Lower House of Arkansas, have refused to ratify it. Gov. Orr of South Carolina, and Gov. Humphreys of Mississippi, have advised its rejection. There is no hope of its adoption by Virginia or Louisiana. Gov. Marvin of Florida, in his recent message, opposes it, and Gov. Worth, in his message to the North Carolina Leg slature, submits a long argument, intended to show that the proposition is tyrannical, and that the South would be dishonored in accepting it. There s not the slightest chance that one of the Rebel States will ratify the Amendment. The November elections have had no influence upon the Southern leaders. There is but one man holding prominent

Legislature to decide whether any terms more favorble are likely to be obtained by opposition, or whether it is not the better pelicy for the State to accept the roposed terms and thus scottre the prompt trustion of the State into harmonious action with the roverning Status, and on an equality with them in the Union. Judging from the results of the late elections States that subdued the insurrection, it is not provable that botter terms will be granted. The effect of rejec tion on the prosperity and happiness of the people of the State domands solemn consideration."

Gov. Worth receives the Amendment in a very people sympathize. North Carolina has been deeply grouged by the United States Government, in his opinion, and the Amendment adds to the injuries. The third section is that which the Southern leaders especially detest, for the excellent reason that if makes them ineligible to office. It appears perfectly fair to most loyal man that those men who took a solumn oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and broke it, should be disqualified from holding office. and that they should be satisfied with retaining the forfeited privilege of voting. But they do not think so, and make a hard fight for their salaries, present or prospective. Gov. Worth makes a long list of perjured office-holders, from governors down to constables, who would suffer the loss of their official bread and butter by the adoption of the Amendment. "Scarcely a man remained among us who can conscientiously say that he gave no aid and comfort to the Southern soldiers during that conflict; but, strange to say, this Amendment makes ineligible to office any one who went into a Convention or voted for the ordinance of Secession, and any one who voluntarily took up arms and fought on the side of the South to the end of the war, or held a seat in the Confederate Congress, provided such person had never taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States." Can these things be and overcome us like a Summer's cloud, without our special wonder? Yet, only to Rebels themselves is there any strangeness in the fact that a penalty should be affixed to treason and perjury, and even their surprise is, we think, affected. The real strangeness is in the lenity of the Government, and the easy terms proposed to those who have forfeited all rights under our laws.

Dismissing as unworthy of notice Gov. Worth's mibbling over the fifth section, which gives Congress the power to enforce the others by appropriate legislation, we find him assuring the Legislature that the people of his State "with a singular approach to nanimity," desire a restoration of their constitutional relations with the American Union. We have no doubt of it, and only wish that they had taken a speedler way to obtain their wishes by electing Gen. Dockery. If they are in a hurry, they must concede something to the Union; some guarantee must be given other than the abelition of Slavery, for that was not given by the Rebel States, but extorted by the war. It is amusing to find the Gover nor quoting the Rebellion itself as an in stance of the magnanimity of the Southern people In the face of circumstances rendering it nearly imsossible, they have paid its Government the taxes of former years, laid when another de facts government, whose pewers they could not have resisted if they would, was making levies in money and kind almost greater than they could bear. They acquiesced in the extinction of Slavery, which annihilated more than half their wealth; they have borne with patience the exclusion of their Senators and Representatives from the halfs of Congress, where they have had no one to con tradict or explain the most exaggerated misrepresentations, or even to make known their grievances." Gov. Worth wonders how long this " unnatural con-We cannot think it is very meritorious that the people of North Carolina pay United States taxes; we do it without vaunting our virtue; and if they also consented to pay taxes to support the Rebellion, we are sorry for their folly, but do not see why that should be a reason for immediately admitting their Represen tatives to Congress. As for their grievances, they may argo them with more propriety when they also some disposition to admit curs; we hear much of what the United States on the aggressor, or to affect ignorance of the unparalleled sacrifices by which the victory of the Union was wou. Injury! it is all on our sidevien the laws of the nation are enforced.

We do not wish to urge these truths-let the old cussion rest-ner should we have done so had not Gov. Worth's message and the action of all the Southern Legislatures upon the Constitutional Amendment forced a reply in decent self-respect. We long for the day when the bitter dispute will end, and when once more the Rebel States, iree from all taint c' rebellion, will have their Representatives side by side with ours in Congress. The Constitutional Amendment was not offered as an insult to the South, and we regret that it should have been as such re-

Goy. Worth closes with a suggestion of which we doubt the sincerity. The speer of the following paragraph is apparent:

The people of the South, whether from projudice or not it immaterial to the view I take, do not regard the negro as their equal. He is not allowed the right of suffrage. The North indists that this prejudice of the South does crad wrong to the Africans among its. They are very poor, and few of them have acquired local attachments by ownership of hand. The emerits of emancipation have made the whites poor also, and the uncertain condition of our Federal relations prevents the influx of capital or population. Enterprise is paralized. For are able to employ abovers and pay them obtained for the condition of the dominant States are field in all of fines. The wages of labor are much greater than we can pay. In many of them are public lands of great fertility, which the laws give to actual efficient a moderate price, to one of these States a portion of the people invegives as are can pay. In many otters are prime mans or great are, which the laws give to actual settlers at a moderate price by one of these States a portion of the people have given a current of the promples free profess by electing two African as normbers of their State Legislature. Everything seems in their are too poor to pay for moving. This difficulty may be everecome by directing the appropriation made to sustain their area too poor to pay for moving. This difficulty may be everecome by directing the appropriation made to sustain a freedom as Eurean to defraying the traveling expenses of those who may choose to more ablowing each one to choose the State or Territory to which he would go. When thus left from all dided to go where they may think their conditions will be left for further sectional strife as their government. Who that would avoid the rock on which are given the string to reconciliation? It is clear that the Northern State will not object to it. It will place the negroes voluntarily entering to them under their immediate guardianship, when they can look after their personal protection, and mental as more discovering while they remain here I am sure North Carolina will not object to this scheme.

No doubt, the refusal of such a promosition as this

No doubt, the refusal of such a proposition as this would be quoted as a proof of the hostility of the North to the Freedmen, and its unwillingness to receive them as citizens. Gov. Worth knows better than to suppose that the United States is to become an Emigration Bureau for the removal of four millions of people. He knows very well that it is not its business to transport laborers from one State to mother, and equally well that its legislation for the Freedmen has been intended for the protection of its citizens on the soil where they stand und in the homes they have chosen. If the Freedmen North Carolina choose to come to the North, that s their business, not Gov. Worth's, nor that of Congress, and it is only the duty of the United States suggest decent consideration of the proposition of congress; the Joint Committee of the Georgia Legislature represented the general temper when it questions when the proposition of the general temper when it questions are such that is enough for an impartial Government, the existence of such a project, we ask again whether the dignity of the State would not be compromised by any action on the Amendment. Gov. Murphy of Arkanasa deserves the credit of having properly received the offer of the mation, and advised his Legislature to treat it with, at least, the respect due to the Congress of the United States, and to consider it fairly before that the United States, and to consider it fairly before the United States, Government to see that wherever they go or stay they

State so lately in rebellion against the Union, let him, at least, propose his plans with a show of good faith, and without a useless affectation of satisfic TOV-WHY

AMERICAN INTERVENTION IN MEXICO.

The Times of yesterday, in an editorial on " Our He lations with France and the Departure of Gen. Dir." indexvoted to calm the apprehensions which begin to pervade the country in regard to the commencement of forcible intervention with the demestic concerns of our neighbor, into which the telegrams, rumors and official documents from Paris on the one hand, and Brazes de Santiago on the other, afford evidence that different spirit, and one, we regret, with which his we are rapidly drifting. But The Times avoids all reference to the chief source of public anxiety. It assures the American people that it will be no part of Gen. Dix's mission "to indulge in anything like menace toward the French Government concerning its course in Mexico;" it declares that, "he will make no such concessions as his predecessor has on more than one occasion attempted, if report be true;" but it says not a syllable to negative the fast thickening rumors that we have consented to assist the French Emperor to wring from the people of Mexico the expenses he has incurred in his bold attempt to trample out the Monroe Doctrine, and to arrest the career of our Republic by erecting an Empire on our borders. It says not a word to discredit the positive intimations of The Herald that a treaty has been already arranged at Biarritz, between Napoleon and Mr. Bigelow, for the partition of Mexico, intended to be signed on the part of that latter country either by Maximilian or by Juarez, as might be most convenient-a treaty by which the United States are to receive a territory 750 miles inlength, with a mixed breed of Indians, whites, and negroes, on condition of our paying or securing to France the hundreds of millions of dollars that can be counted up in the fraudulent claims of Jecker, added to the expenses of the war.

The Times says not one word to contradict or ex plain the official documents, which show that while such a scheme for compromising our national honor, and increasing our national indebtedness, and multiplying and complicating our national difficulties, was reported as being framed at Biarritz under the personal direction of the Emperor, Gen. Sheridan had inaugurated an armed intervention by the United States in the domestic disputes of the people of Mexico, by arresting Gen. Ortega, who claims to be the Constitutional President of the Mexican Republic, and whose dignified and indignant protest against that interference by the armed forces of the United States in the solution of local Mexican questions appeals so directly and so powerfully to the right feeling of the American people.

The Times, in a tone of perfect frankness, gives the country the most explicit assurances-and the relations of its leading editor with the President and Secretary of State will be regarded as investing that assurance with a semi-official character. It says:

ance with a semi-official character. It says:

We have no 'outstanding accounts' to settle with France in relation to our demestic affairs; and it is not in the probabilities of the future that we shall have any direct differences with the French Government. The Mexican question, too, is one which could hardly be less complicated, in a diplomatic scass. There are no third parties and no side issues to be taken into account; and the position of both Governments on the matter, is now very well defined; while that of each is found to be acceptable, if not agreeable, to the other. All that we have ever asked is that French pretensions be abandoned and the French troops withdrawn; and in ordering the return of his army from Mexico to France Napoleon has concelled to us the point in dispute in as direct a manner as it was possible for him to do. By this settlement, Mr. Sesard has triumphed in the greatest deplomatic afficulty our Government has had for two years, and he has moreover, put the whole subject in such a shape that any reopening of it is next to impossible.

Assuming, of course, that The Times means precise-

Assuming, of course, that The Times means precise ly what it says, even when it enlogizes the diplomatic ability exhibited by Mr. Seward in the Mexican matter, and the great triumph he has achieved in bringing it to its present shape, the very general character of its language leaves room for a probable mistuderstanding, as opinious may differ in regard to what will be a satisfactory termination of this unsatisfactory and wearisome business.

The French troops, it is said, are to retire and French pretensions to be withdrawn. If this is to be done without further exactions or conditions, if the Mexican people are to be promptly left free to reoccupy their country in peace, and manage for themselves their domestic matters, it will be acquiesced in by the American people, however strongly some may think that strict justice would require the French, before they go, to reimburse the Mexican people as far as possible for the wrongs and miseries inflicted by the French, and for all the property they have destroyed. But, in regard to the withdrawal of the foreign troops, it cannot be forgotten that when, on the 18th of October, 1865, the French Minister of State, M. Drouyn de Lhuys, gave the first order for their removal to the Mr. Brennan would have been the constant recipient of Marquis de Montholon, the French Minister at Mexico, he distinctly based that order on the suggestion of our Minister at Paris, that the United States would recognize the Empire of Maximilian after their departure. His language was:

In writing you this dispatch, I have entered into a path opened by Mr. Rigelow himself several days ago. In a conversation, in relation to other matters, this Minister asked me in this own name and without projudging the opinion of his flowernment, if I did not think that the recognition of the Mexican Empire by the United States might facilitate and hasten the recall of our troops. The instructions which I send you are in accorded to this constitution.

Here a quid pro quo, voluntarily tendered by the American Minister, was promptly accepted by the French Emperor, and it would have been as promptly accepted by a less astute man than Louis Napoleon. The arrangement promised him all that he desired, and far more than he had dared to hope for-the recognition of his "phantom Empire," and his Hapsburg prince, by the very Republic to whom the effort to establish them had been virtually avowed, by Napaleon bimself, to be an insult and a menace.

The disclosure of that inducement to the evacuation of Mexico, made by the publication of M. Drouyn de Lhuys's dispatch in the French Documents Diplomatiques, has naturally tended to awaken anxiety in regard to the situation at this moment, when rumors are affoat accusing our Government of complicity with a new plot more humiliating and immoral, if that were possible, than the one volunteered at Paris, and disapproved at Washington the recognition of Maximilian.

According to The Herald, which pronounces the rumored treatylof Biarritz "a fixed fact," our Republic, after having for years denounced the French intervention with the domestic concerns of Mexico as a plain ciolation of international law, and a wicked invasion of that people's rights, has now entered into an agreement by which the American Government is to become an accomplice in the crime and a sharer in the division of the plunder, while the jebbing speculators who have been in the secret are to receive from our National Treasury the principal and interest of the Mexican bonds, which they are now cautiously hawking in Wall-st.

The Times assures us, doubtless upon the best authority, that the position of both the French and American Governments in the matter is now very well defined. We therefore ask The Times, as a question of profound moment to the honor and the peace of the country, whether there is any truth in the report that our Minister, Mr. Bigelow, has lent his sanction or encouragement to the negotiation of a treaty with France, by which we are to receive Mexican territory and are to guarantee or pay the French claims against

and in all sections, to put an instant stop to the armed intervention by Gen. Sheridan, as a violation of the laws of nations, to allow free passage and protection to Gen. Ortega, and his friends, to their own country, to furbid any recognition by Mr. Campbell and Gen. Sherman of French authority in Mexico beyond what belongs to them as belligerents in war, and so to order the matter that our conduct toward Mexico in this crists of her fate chall be marked by the same courtesy and the same absolute non-intervenvention to which we regarded ourselves as entitled during our own troubles.

THE CHARTER ELECTION.

In the selection of candidates for City offices, every voter who values his self-interest, as affected by taxation, should recollect and avoid the men whose official misconduct has contributed to swell the tide of corruption that is overwhelming our municipal affairs. One of the most audscious schemes rushed through both Boards of the Corporation was the Gas bill, for giving a twenty year contract at the present high prices. It was not only calculated to strengthen the unbearable gas monopoly, but to put several millions in the pockets of the "Ring," at the expense of the citizens. The Mayor's veto having been overridden by the "Ring" in both Boards, the Citizens' Association came to the rescue and sustained an application made by Councilman (Pullman for an injunction, which injunction was granted by Judge Barnard, and the villainy was thus happily frustrated.

The names of the men in both Boards who signalized their recklessness by voting to maintain this infamous measure against the Mayor's veto are herewith presented, that they may be recollected when candidates are offered for nomination or election. The names of the Alderman who went for the swindle are: Moore, Coman, Norton, McBrien, Flynn, Shannon, Gedney, Ryers, Reilly, Brice, Leow, Masterson, and Van Voorhis-13. The Councilmen who concurred in the scheme are: Keenan, Long, Stacom, Flynn, Robinson, O'Brien, Kenney, Costello, Hartman, Brinkman, Koster, Watts, Keech, Green, Mackay, Halloran, Hettrick and Imlay-18,

It is due to justice, particularly, that the four Councilmen who fought resolutely against the swindling operations should be honorably remembered. Their names are: White, Thomas, Roberts and Pullman.

The Board of County Canvassers have so nearly completed the canvass that we are able this morning to give our footings of their figures. They are:

			Maj.
- 9	Centon 33400	Hoffman 90677	47185
12	Woodford 32679	Pruyn80381	46700
	Lart 33701	Wright South	46639
7.5	fammond 31772	Gallagher 80038	46266
	for Convon 35155	Agt. Cony on 46203	11048
	edgwiek 47504	Hackett 61576	14072
	mith47556	Tucker61238	13732
	Talpina 64741	McCool44439	90002
	Vacciana 38349	Schirmer 70854	35305
		Hermann46799	139.32
- 6	Shaler	McAlear11485	5816

The vote by Wards, and the vote on Congress Assembly not hitherto given, will be found elsewhere. It will be seen that the official majority varies but 24 from the figures given by THE TRIBUNE on the morn ing after election.

THE CITIZENS ASSOCIATION AND THE CONTROLLER. CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK, No. 812 BROADWAY, Nov. 21, 1866.

To THE PUBLIC: While charges of criminal misappre priation of the public funds by Mr. Matthew T. Brennau are pending before the Commission appointed by the Governor, this Association can, of course, have no personal controversy with him. Indeed, no notice would have been taken of his latter except that it purported to be a reply to another latter signed by some highly respectable gentle-men, all of whom we have no doubt will deeply regret the use of their signatures when they comprehend the real circumstances of the case. We desire simply to say that the statement that this Association ever employed three accountants to make a general investigation of the Controller's books, that they reported favorably, and that we suppressed their report, is in general and in detail untrue. The only color for this untrue statement is to be found in the fact that on various occasions we have sent an occountant to examine certain specific items in the Controller's affice, the result of which specific investigations has generally been unfavorable to the administration of

We shall not at this time critically examine the schedule of alleged honest actions which makes up so large a part of the Controller's letter, called as they are from the operations of four years of enormous expenditure, and evidently put forward as the redeeming features of his official career, as their investigation is now pending. Were 1, by which time it is expected that most, if not all, these claims to extraordinary integrity well founded, and the commissions for collecting the direct tax will be and they illustrated the general rule of his official condu the thanks of this Association. In this movement we have no friends to reward and no enemies to punish, and no one knows so well as Mr. Brennan hunself why his official acts have awakened the nonest indignation of every intelligent friend of Reform.

By Order of the Executive Council. Citizen's Association of New-York,

C. F MONTGOMERY, Corresponding Secretary, Citizens' Association.

OBITUARY.

PRINCE NICHOLAS MOURAVIEFF KARSKI. Prince Nicholas Mouravieff, whose death

announced by the Africa, was born at Moscow in \$1793. entered the army in 1810, and after serving for some time in the army of the Caucasus, he was charged in 1819 with a mission to army of the Conceases he was charged in 1819 with a mission to Khiva. Having been appointed Major-General is the war against Persia he distinguished himself before Kars in 1828, and before Kaffa in 1829. In 1820 he distinguished himself in 1889 campaignein Poland, and greatly contributed to the victory of Kachimer, in consequence of which he received the grade of Lieutemant General. In 1822 he was charged with negotiating a suspension of hostilities with the Viceros of Egyps, Mohamid Aii. In 1835 he was appointed Communder of the Fifth Corps of Infantry. In 1838 he fell into disgrace on account of disorders having repet into his corps, and for laving neglected the armanuent of Setastopol. He returned to Moscow and was considered a chief representative of the Old Russian party and the Old Russian ideas. In 1838 he reintered the active army and became a member of the control of war; and later communder of the grenadlers of the guard. In 1836 the Government gave him command of the Army of the Camessus and the conduct of the war. The capture of Kars was his last great exploit from which he received the surname Karsid. He remained communities of the Russian army in the Cunessus provinces until the accession of Alexander II who appointed Prince Beriatlusky to that position in place of Moscowier.

THE DISTILLERY FRAUDS.

FURTHER EXAMINATION BEFORE COMMISSIONER NEW TON YESTERDAY,

The examination into the alleged "Distillery Francis" was resumed yesterday morning, baker U. S. Comissioner Newton, at the court rooms in Moningue at. Brook-

yn.

Mr. Eli Glass was again placed apon the stand, and proceeded to agriker describe the process of manafastaring "burshing fuid." Witness then stated the wages which he received, and he manner in which he was hired and paid, as also the wages and manner of payment of some of his subordinates. The further hearing of the case was adjourned notal Yriday morning at

o clock.

The case of the United States agt, J. M. Wilson and F. Cocho
as the laten up. Wilson was was then taken up. Wilson was charged with giving and I (who is a United States official) with receiving a bribe of The parties were held to bail in the sum of \$4.000 cach.

PROTECTION FOR AMERICAN INDUSTRY LECTURE OF THE HON. WM. D. RELLEY AT BOSTOS. BY THE GRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Boston, Nov. 21.-Judge Kelley of Philadelphia delivered a lecture to-night before the Mercaptile Library Association on "The Means of Promoting the Welfare of the Laboring Chases and Developing the Power of the Nation." He assumed that the question of reconstruction was practically settled or would soon be out of the way.

WASHINGTON THE WEW MEXICAN POLICY-THE CASE OF COMMIS-SIO. YER ROLLINS—FRAUES IN THE NEW-YORK OUS-TOM A OUSE—THE DEPARTMENT CLERRS WANT AN INCREAS. OF SALARY—THE MASS WELCOME TO CONGRESS- PERSONAL.

OF TELEGRAPH TO THE THIS NO. Wasnikgills, Wednesday, Nov. 21, 1865 It is a singular fact that, notwithstanding the semi Ticial announcement of the Administration organs of the new policy of the Government in the Mexican question, and the supposed negotiations now going on between France and the United States, the French Minister hero, Count de Montholon, has not been consulted by the authorities, nor has he teceived any information on the subject save what he has learned from the rewspaper press. He has not yet been officially informed of Minister Campbell and Gan. Sherman's mission to Marico.

man's mission to Mexico.

New accessions of supporters of Mr. Spooner for the Commissionership of Internal Revenue have arrived here to-day. Mr. Spooner seems determined to worry the President and Secretary McCulloch into appoint ing him. His efforts now, however, and those of his friends are exasperating to the Secretary and annoying to the President, and he is injuring fatally his chances of obtaining any appointment under the Administra-tion in the future. There has been nothing for, many years in the way of persistent office-seeking to ereal this attempt to force Mr. Spooner upon the President and the Treasury Department as Jeternal Reyound

Commissioner.
The Joint Committe of Congress on Retrendement, now in sesion in this city, has brought to light some gigantic frauds in the New-York Custom-Bouse, the Committee having to-day closed their investigations mmittee having to-day closed their investigations that department. The investigations into the alof that department. The investigations into the al-leged cotton frauds in the Treasury Department, against the United States Government, will commands

The departmental clerks here are moving actively for an increase of pay and bonus on the past. They say a family cannot hire apartments and live decently in Washington on \$1,200 or \$1,400 a year; that a portion of the Gover, nent cierks have already received bonness; that the present salaries are really worth only two-thirds their face, being the old gold prices, &c. The high salaried clerks in the Treasury have already been paid an extra compensation, donated by the last Congress, and the minor employed in the same department have received \$100 extra each, but nothing extra has been paid to the clerks of the State, War, Interior, or Attorney-General's De-partments. The clerks are having meetings, appoint-ing Committees, &c., to push their interests in the

The Hon. Hannibal Hamliu has been invited, by the Committee having the Mass Welcome to Con-gress in charge, to preside at the evening banquet on Saturday, December 1. An invitation to be present has also been sent to the National Convention of the Grand Army of the Republic, now in session at In-disnapolis. The Governors of the loyal States and the Mayors of Baltimore and Philadelphia are among Among the arrivals here to-day are Homer Franklin

of New-York, and F. T. Frelinghnysen, lately ap-pointed United States Senator from New-Jersey in place of Senator Wright, deceased.

place of Senator Wright, deceased.

Some days ago a prominent member of Congress called on Secretary McCulloch to oppose the contemplated removal of a prominent official of the Treasury Department. The Secretary assured his visitor that Department. The Secretary assured his visitor that no removals would be made in his Department on political grounds, that all he required of his assistants were sufficient merit and ability to fill the positions assigned them. In this matter, he stated, the President fully concurred with him, and assured him that he would be sustained, and not interfered with to help the property of the state of the president and provide the property of the p cheming politicians.
The line of route of the Union Pacific Railroad,

Eastern Division, having been changed from the Ro-publican Fork, to the Smoky Hill Fork of the Kansas River, the Commissioner has instructed the Register and Receiver at Junction City, Kansas, to restore some 1,600,000 acres of land to settlement and entry under the preemption and homestead laws; and the Register and Receiver at Brownsville, Nebraska, to restore about 1,500,000 acres. The restoration does not make the lands subject to sale at private entry,

but only renders them accessible to actual settlers.

The United States Consul at Buenos Ayres has sent to our Government a copy of the law of the Argentina Republic, authorizing the National Executive to emit Republic, authorizing the National Executive to emit Treasury bills to the amount of \$4,000,000, with interest at three-fourths per cent per month. For the payment and amortisation of the interest an addi-tional impost of five per cent is put on all imports, excepting such articles as are comprised in article three of the present Custom-House law, and two per cent on all exports. The Treasury bills are to be received in payment at all Custom-Houses in the Re-

During the past year, the postal service in the II secoded States has paid for itself, and netted \$291,000 profit. This fact is mainly due to the economical management of the present Post-Office Department.

The final accounts of the Commission appointed to collect the United States direct tax in North Carolina.

have been submitted to the Treasury Department.

Over \$400,000 have been collected at a small expense to the Government. The resignation of the Commissioners, Messrs. John R. French, H. Potter, jr., and

closed.

Col. Luther Stevenson, jr., of Hingham, has been appointed Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Second Massachusetta District vice Beals removed. Mr. Kingsbury, Deputy-Collector of Customs at Boston, is here working to obtain she appointment of Postmaster at Boston, but with little prospect of sdecess. The races here have drawn together quite a collection of sporting men, and the lobbies of the hotels are pretty well filled with horse funciers, etc. A considerable addition to the number is expected here on Saturday, to be present at the great race of Dexter Saturday, to be present at the great race of Dexter against time, when he is expected to eclipse his former

There was not as large an attendance at the White House to-day as usual, and very few of any special importance. Quite a number of Congressmen have arrived here within the last two or three days, and the number of arrivals at the hotels generally are daily increasing and the hotels are filling up rapidly. Everything indicates that the season, though by

to be an unusually brilliant and lively one.

Encouraging progress is being made in the effort to start a new dally evening paper in this District which shall sustain Congress and the Radical policy! The arrangements are being completed to establish the paper on a firm basis, and it is understood the publication will be commenced in a few days. PROTEST AGAINST COMMISSIONER ECLLINE'S REMOVAL.

BY PRINCIALL TO THE TRIBUNE.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 21. - A formidable protest is being signed by business men here, irrespective of party, grainst the removal of Commissioner Rollins, on the ground that changes in the Revenue Department, especially when good and experienced men are turned out, are damaging to the public interests:

THE SOUTHERN STATES. RETURN OF A BRAZILIAN EMIGRANT-THE

FAIR.

AT TRESONAPE TO THE TRISCAS!

NEW-ORLEANS, New. 21 — Andrew McCullans, a sugar planter of Louisians, who went to Brazil with a viow to emigration, has returned, and pronounces against it as unsuitable and less favorable to the Southerner dan his

www.counters.

The great fair progresses finely, though inventors of machinery and implements have been lackward in putting up and bringing forward their entries. There is an immense conceurse here from Alabama. Mississippia Texas and the interior of Louisiana, and even more disagrant sections, including all the Western States.

LYNCH LAW IN MARION COUNTY, KENTICHY.

as TRIBGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.
LOUISVILLE, Nov. 21.—A band of Engulators has been organized in Marion County. Three men have already been hanged, and others in the County Jail will probably share the same fate. An unsuccessful attempt was made on Friday might to take certain prisoners from the Lebation (Kentucky) Jail, and hang them.

non (Kontheep') Jain, and many them.

METING OF THE VIRGINIA PARMENS.

BY THEORAGE TO THE VIRGINIA PARMENS.

HIGHMOND, NOV. 21.—A convention of Virginiaformers assembled has night in Virginia Hall. The Hon Willonghly Newton, President of the Virginia Agricultural Society delivered an address, after which or Gov. Smith and obsermade speches all producting a bright feature for NigolaAfter the appointment of several committees to report to subjourned until to-night.

ROBERT OULD VISITING JEFF, DAVIS FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 21. - Robt. Ould, formerly

Rabel Commissioner of Exchange, accompanied by a where of Davis, arrived chis morning of a visit to the prisoner and fam-ily: also three Methodisc Ministers from Richanoud, who had inserviews with Mr. Davis: Judge Outd returned to Richmood. BOSTON MUNEUPAL NOMINATIONS. Bos con, Nov. 21.—The Republicans this evening BY TRIEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUSE.

EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENTS:

The Provident has appointed Daniel E. Shafer of May-ind principal clies to pumic landau the George I said Office and Jacon Q. Markedi, Domete Pastacabr at Francisco, fix.